MESSAGE ON CUBAN TREATY.

PRESIDENT URGES CONGRESS TO GRANT RECIPROCITY.

Nation's Faith Pledged-Economie Advantages Secured to Us as Great as Those Given Cuba-Reciprocal Reduction of Duty of 20 Per Cent. Provided For.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- The message of the President to the extraordinary session of the Fifty-eighth Congress was sent to both houses at noon to-day. Its text

To the Senate and House of Representatives. I have convened the Congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the Senate at its last session and subsequently by the Cuban government. I deem such legislation demanded not only by our interest but by our honor. We cannot with propriety abandon the course upon which we have so wisely embarked. When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of the Congress of the United States, this Government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a

unique position as regards this country. It was provided that when the island became a free and independent republic she should stand in such close relations with us as in certain respects to come within our system of international policy. and it necessarily followed that she must also to a certain degree become included within the lines of our economic policy Situated as Cuba is, it would not be possible for this country to permit the strategic abuse of the island by any foreign military power. It is for this reason that certain limitations have been imposed upon her financial policy, and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the United

The negotiations as to the details of these naval stations are on the eve of comple-They are so situated as to prevent any idea that there is the intention ever to use them against Cuba or otherwise than for the protection of Cuba from the assaults of foreign foes, and for the better safeguarding of American interests in the waters south of us.

These interests have been largely in creased by the consequences of the war with Spain, and will be still further increased by the building of the Isthmian canal. They are both military and economic. The grant-ing to us by Cuba of the naval stations above alluded to is of the utmost imporabove anided to is of the utmost impor-tance from a military standpoint, and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us. Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands high among her sister republics of the New World. She is loyally observing her obligations to us, and she is entitled to like treatment by us. The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic ad-

vantages as great as those given to Cuba Not an American interest is sacrificed. By the treaty a large Cuban market is secured to our producers. It is a market which lies at our doors, which is already large, which is capable of great expansion and which is especially important to the developmen of our export trade. It would be indeed shorteighted for us to refuse to take ad shortsignted for us to remise to take advantage of such an opportunity and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage.

This reciprocity treaty stands by itself. It is demanded on considerations of broad national policy as well as by our economic interest. It will do harm to no industry.

It will benefit many industries. It is in the interest of our people as a whole, both because of its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy and because economically it intimately con-cerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, merchants and manufacturers.

Finally, it is desirable as a guaranty of the good faith of our nation toward her young sister republic to the south, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours. We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the memories of the blood and the courage of our soldiers who fought for her in war, by our solders who lought for her in war, by the memories of, the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who served her in peace, and who started her so well on the difficult path of self-government. We must help her onward and upward; and in help-

help her onward and upward; and in helping her we shall help ourselves.

The foregoing considerations caused the
negotiation of the treaty with Cuba and its
ratification by the Senate. They now,
with equal force, support the legislation
by the Congress which, by the terms of the
treaty is necessary to render it operative. treaty, is necessary to render it operative. A failure to enact such legislation would come perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation. pleaged faith of the nation.

I transmit herewith the treaty, as amended by the Senate and ratified by the Cuban Government.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, Nov. 10, 1903.

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY. The Cuban reciprocity treaty provides that for a term of five years, unless terminated sooner, there shall be a reduction of 20 per cent. in the rate of duty on merchandise the product of the United States or of Cuba, when imported into the other country. Tobacco, grown in the United or of Cuba, when imported into the other country. Tobacco grown in the United States or its insular possessions, however, is expressly excluded from the benefits of the reduction. It is also specifically provided that Cuban sugar shall not receive greater reduction than 20 per cent. during he life of the treaty, and that the United States shall grant no other country a reduction of the tariff on that staple during

While the maximum reduction made by the United States on Cuban products is 20 per cent., Cuba, on the other hand, gives reduction of 25, 30 and 40 per cent. on ertain articles admitted at 25 per cent. reduction

Those admitted at 25 per cent, reduction are: Machinery and apparatus of copper or its alloys, or machines and apparatus or its alloys, or machines and apparatus in which copper or its alloys enter as the components of chief value; cast iron, wrought iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; articles of crystal and glass, except window glass; certain grades of cotton, and manufactures thereof; ships and water borne vessels of all kinds, of iron or steel; which can be called rightled. whiskevs and brandies; fish, salted, pickled, smoked or marinated; fish or shell fish, preserved in oil or otherwise in tins; and certain articles of pottery or earthenware.

At a reduction of 30 per cent. Butter chemical and pharmaceutical products and simple drugs; malt liquor in bottles; non-alcoholic beverages, cider, mineral waters; colors and dyes; window glass; complete or partly made up articles of hemp, flax, pita, jute, henequin, ramie and other vegetable fibres now classified under paragraphs of Group 2. Class V. under paragraphs of Group 2, Class V. of the Cuban tariff; musical instruments, writing paper and printing paper, except for newspapers; certain cotton and manufactures thereof, except knitted goods; certain articles of cutlery; boots, shoes and

slippers; gold and silver plated ware; dray ings, photographs, engravings, lithographs, chromo-lithographs, oleographs, &c., printed from stone; zinc, aluminum or other material used as labels, flaps, bands and wrappers for tobacco or other pur-poses, and all the other papers (except paper for cigarettes, and excepting maps and charts); pasteboard and manufactures thereof; common or ordinary soaps; vegetables, pickled or preserved in any manner, and certain wines

At a reduction of 40 per cent.: Manufac-res of cotton, knitted and all manufactures cotton not included in the preceding schedules; cheese; fruits, preserved; paper pulp: perfumery and essences; certain articles of pottery and earthenware; porcen; soaps other than common; umbrella

and parasols; dextrine and glucose; watches; wool and manufactures thereof; silk and manufactures thereof; silk and manufactures thereof; rice; cattle.

All articles now on the free list of either country are not to have duty imposed during the life of the treaty.

The treaty can be terminated by either the United States on Cube after giving one

in the treaty by the Senate, and which have been agreed to by Cuba, are those providing that the maximum reduction in the rates on Cuban sugar by the United States shall be 20 per cent., prohibiting the United States from entering into any reciprocity in sugar with any other country, and specifying that the House of Representatives should approve the reduction in tariff rates before the treaty should be effective.

TO AGREE ON CUBAN TREATY.

PRESIDENT MRETS LEADING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

MESSAGE READ IN CONGRESS. Applauded by Both Sides in the House -New Rules Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.-The message of the President, advocating the approval of the reciprocity treaty with Cuba, was read in both House of Congress to-day. It was received with applause on both sides in the House. The text of the treaty, as stated in the message, was also laid before the House and all the documents were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed. In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Allison

(Rep., Ia.) the message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Senate then adjourned. Mr. Thompson (Dem., Ala.) appeared in the House to-day and took the oath. Speaker Cannon announced the following com-

mittees Rules—The Speaker, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Grosvenor of Ohio, Williams of Mississippi and De Armond of Missouri.
Mileage—Reeder of Kansas, Jackson of Maryland, Flack of New York, Lewis of Georgia and Butler of Missouri.

The deaths of Representatives Vincent Boreing of Kentucky and Robert Foerderer of Pennsylvania, which occurred in the recess, were announced to the House, and as a mark of respect to their memory the House, at 12:25, adjourned until to-morrow.

NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT. Federal Judges Appointed—T. J. Cumming Consul at Puerto Cabello.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- The President sent to the Senate to-day 1,178 nominations covering appointments made during the recess of Congress. Included in the list were 465 army and 236 navy promotions, 325 appointments of postmasters, 52 under the Department of State; 36 under the Treasury Department: 13 under the Department of the Interior; 11 under the Department of Justice, and 40 miscellaneous. He also transmitted the following original appointments:

To be Consul of the United States, Thomas Cumming of New York, at Puerto Cabello, J. Cumming of New York, at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

To be United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, William C. Hook of Kansas.

To be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Daniel Thew Wright of Ohio.

To be Judge of the United States Court of the Northern District of Indian Territory, Joseph A. Gill of the Indian Territory, To be Collector of Customs, David M. Little of Massachusetts, for the district of Saletn and Beverly, Mass.

To be Deputy Auditor for the Treasury Department, Aloysius E. Bowling of Maryland.

and. To be Passed Assistant Surgeon in the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, testing the Surgeon Matthew K. Guyn of Mary-

i. o be Register of Land Office, Marshall Jewell of North Dakota, at Bismarck, To be Postmaster at St. Louis, Frank

CORN CROP OF 1903. Estimated at 2.313,000,000 Bushels, an

Average of 28.8 Bushels an Acre. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- Preliminary returns to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics | being removed, strikers kept returning to of the Department of Agriculture on the production of corn in 1903 indicate a

the production of corn in 1903 indicate a total yield of about 2,313,000,000 bushels, or an average of 25.8 bushels an acre, as compared with an average yield of 26.8 bushels one year ago, 16.7 bushels in 1901 and a ten year average of 28.9 bushels. The general average is 83.1 per cent. as compared with 80.7 last year, 73.7 in 1901 and 25.5 in 1900. compared with 80.7 last year, 73.7 in 150.7 and 85.5 in 1900.

It is estimated that about 5.2 per cent. of the corn crop of 1902 was still in the hands of the farmers on Nov. 1, 1903, as compared with 1.9 per cent. of the crop of 1901 in farmers' hands on Nov. 1, 1902; 4.8 per cent. of the crop of 1900 in farmers' hands on Nov. 1, 1901, and a six year average of 6.1

Nov. 1, 1901, and a six year average of the per cent.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield to the acre of potatoes is 84.7 bushels against 96 bushels in 1902 and a ten year average of 70.5 bushels. The average as to quality is 86.4 per cent. as compared with 90.4 per cent. last year.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of hay is 1.54 tons against 150 tons in 1902.

1.50 tons in 1902. 1.50 tons in 1902.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield to the acre of tobacco is 786.3 pounds, as compared with the final estimate of 797.8

POSTMASTER OF ST. LOUIS.

President Ends a Fight by Naming a Mar Not Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.-The nomination to-day of Frank Wyman to be Post master at St. Louis ends a political fight which has been going on in Missouri since last February. Several candidates were presented by as many different factions among the Republicans of the city and

President Roosevelt decided to settle the matter by appointing a man not here-tofore mentioned as a candidate and not backed by any politician.

The appointee is a brother of Dr. Walter
Wyman, Surgeon-General of the Marine
Hospital Service. He is a hardware mer-

CRUMPACKER'S BILL PUT IN. Aims to Reduce Representation of States

Which Disfranchise Negroes. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- Representative Crumpacker (Rep., Ind.) to-day reintroduced in the House his resolution of last session providing for the appointment of a commission of eleven members to inquire to suffrage conditions in the various State

and to ascertain whether any male citizen and to ascertain whether any male citizen 21 years old is deprived of the right of suffrage, and to report to Congress.

The purpose of the measure is to reduce the representation in Congress and in the electoral college of those States where negroes are disfranchised.

PETITIONS FROM PHILIPPINES Praying for Abolition of the Dingley Tariff on Island Products.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- Col. Edwards chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, chief of the Bureau CI Insular Analys, received to-day the following telegrams from Manila, praying for the abolition of the Dingley tariff on Philippine products:

Filipino Chamber of Commerce, in the name of the Agricultural Association of Panay, prays for the abolition of the Dingley tariff on Philippine products.

Filipino Chamber of Commerce, in the name of 14,000 tobacco workmen, prays for abolition of Dingley tariff on Philippine products.

CASTRO MUST PAY. Decision in the Rudloff Claim Amounting

to Over \$75,000. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- A telegram was received by the State Department to-day from W. W. Russell, Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Caracas, saying that the United States at Caracas, saying that the United States Venezuelan Claims Comthe United States venezuelan Claims Com-mission had awarded more than \$75,000 to the claimant in the Rudloff case. Rudloff was an American citizen of Swiss birth who built a market house at Caracas for the Venezuelan Government. He was

Trial of Parks's Pal Put off a Week. Sam Parks's fellow delegate, Tim McCarthy, had his trial for extortion adjourned yesterday by Justice Davis in the Supreme Court until next Wednesday. When the case was called, John F. McIntyre an articles now on the free list of either country are not to have duty imposed during the life of the treaty.

The treaty can be terminated by either the United States or Cuba after giving one year's notice to that effect.

The amendments which were incorporated

When the case was called, John F. McIntyre appeared in place of Lawyer Joseph P. Eustace and said that the latter's throat was in such bad condition that he didn't was in such bad condition that he latter's throat was in such bad condition that he latter's throat was in such bad condition that he latter's throat was in such bad condition that he latter's throat was in such bad conditi

Form of Legislation Necessary-Four Michigan Members Ready to Renew the Democrats. With

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.-An important conference was held at the White House to-night between the President and leading members of the Senate and House. The President had as his guests at dinner Speaker Cannon, Representatives Payne, Dalzell, Tawney and Hemenway and Secretary of the Navy Moody. Immediately after the dinner Senators Aldrich, Allison, Platt of Connecticut, Hanna, Spooner, Hale, Lodge

and Wetmore joined the party.

The direct object of the conference was to get an agreement between the Senate and House as to the precise form of the legislation to be proposed for approving the Cuban reciprocity treaty as ratified

by the Senate last spring.

There is some difference of opinion between the two bodies on this point and the President is as anxious as the Republican leaders in both houses to have the details leaders in both houses to have the details of the programme arranged amicably in advance of taking up the subject.

The House members appear to think that a regular tariff bill, fixing the rates on Cuban imports according to the reduction provided for in the treaty, is necessary, while the Senators are inclined to favor a more simple bill, setting forth merely that Congress approves the treaty and authorizing the Executive to promulgate it.

There is every reason to believe that an agreement will soon be reached and that the question will be disposed of at the present session without a row between the two

ent session without a row between the two houses. After three hours of discussion to-day the Michigan delegation adjourned with-out having reached a decision as to what its position will be upon Cuban reciprocity. A majority is disposed to vote for a bill to carry out the provisions of the treaty, but four of the members are unalterably

to carry out the provisions of the treaty, but four of the members are unalterably opposed and are willing to renew the old alliance with the Democrats for the purpose of defeating the legislation by removing the differential on refined sugar.

The majority desires to have the delegation act as a unit in favor of the President's policy and is endeavoring to win over the "insurgents." Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

Although no formal conference has been held on the subject, word has been passed around among the Democrats of the House to stand for an amendment to the Cuban reciprocity measure to remove the 1.95 per cent. differential on refined sugar and also for an amendment to eliminate the five years provision in the treaty, during which time the pledge is made to make no change in the tariff duty on sugar.

The Democrats stood as a unit in the last Congress for the removal of the differential on refined sugar.

LITTLE IRON STRIKE LEFT.

LITTLE IRON STRIKE LEFT. The New Union Supplied the Strikers' Places as Fast as They Quit.

The strike of the housesmiths, which the employers say has not stopped work on a single building, began to peter out yesterday. Police guarded all the buildings, and, fear of the Parks "entertainment committee

A sub-committee of the international and is supposed to be engineering the strike, tried to get the board of representatives, composed of the delegates of the skilled trades which have signed the arbitration agreement, to take sympathetic action at their meeting yesterday, but the committee was turned down.

As far as outled be learned to the support of the strike the support of the suppor local committee of the iron workers, which

was turned down.

As far as could be learned, the only people who really struck were members of Local 2, who had joined the new House-smiths' Union to influence the members. They were working here and there in the gangs on buildings, and when one went out he temporarily threw the whole gang idle. P. C. McGuire, secretary of the new union, said yesterday that his organization supplied the places of strikers as fast as they went out. He described the strike as a burleegue.

we have turned down Buchanan," he said, "because after professing to fight against the Parks element at Kansas City he wanted us to keep the Parks crowd in power."

STRIKES MADE THEM STARVE. Iron Worker, Idle Since May, and His Children Apply to the Police for Aid.

Joseph Murray, an ironworker 35 years old, who has no home, accompanied by his sons, John and Frank, 10 and 8 years old, went to the Clymer street police station, Williamsburg, on Monday night and said he was starving.

The man said he had a good job when he was ordered on strike lest May and didn't want to be idle, but was obliged to do as the rest of the men did. The little money he had laid away was seen gene, and then he had to appeal to his friends for aid. They helped him, but he got in arrears to his landlord and a few weeks ago he was mossessed. He was unable to get a jo and his children soon began to suffer for want of food. They slept in wagens or hallways at night and in the daytime begged

for food.

Murray felt himself becoming exhausted on Monday night and could scarcely stand when he entered the police station. He required medical aid more than he did food, and an ambulance was summoned from the Kings County Hospital. The doctor found that the iron worker was on the verge of that the iron worker was on the verge of collapse from starvation and exposure, and the boys were little better off. Murray was taken to the hospital and his sons were sent to the Children's society.

SHUT OUT UTAH COAL. Trainmen Will Not Haul It Into the Strike Districts.

SALT LARE, Utah, Nov. 10 .- John Mitchell has scored one victory in the coal miners' has scored one victory in the coar inners strike in District No. 15, embracing Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho. The coal from Utah mines which are operated by non-union miners will not be shipped into Colorado to break the strike.

It was announced to-day that the trainmen would refuse to haul Utah coal into Colorado. This cuts off the source of supply on which the Denver dealers and operators on which the Denver dealers and operators

on which the Denver dealers and operators have relied.

It was officially stated to-day by the Utah Fuel Company that the coal mined in Utah would be used in this State.

This announcement was made to quiet the miners, who were becoming reckless under rumors that Utah coal was to be rushed into the heart of the strike region.

SMALL GRAFT IN A UNION. The 'Longshoremen Want to Know Where a Certain \$13 Went.

The Longshoremen's Protective Association, which has sixteen branches, has started an inquiry into what was done with \$13, alleged to have been received by a committee from a manufecturer who supplies the association with badges. The members of the committee have denied, receiving the money or being guilty of wrongdoing. The association doesn't care about the amount so much as the principle involved.

Joe Duffy, Pugilist, Loses an Arm. PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 10 .- Joe Duffy, the Brooklyn boy who gained notoriety in the prize ring a few years ago in that and other cities, had his arm cut off by being run over by a lecemotive of the Electric and Ter-minal Railway. Duffy enlisted in the navy

STILL AFTER KIRKPATRICK. Attorney Newlin Writes to Speaker Cannon Demanding Impeachment.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10 .- Attorney James W. M. Newlin, acting on a suggestion by the Department of Justice, that he lay his demand for the impeachment of Judge Kirkpatrick of New Jersey before the House of Representatives, has sent a corresponding demand to Speaker Cannon After touching on his letter to the President, he says that Judge Kirkpatrick has announced as to the presidency of the Federal Trust Company and the holding the judgeship, that he saw no impropriet in holding both offices. He points out that so far as the asphalt

litigation is concerned the proof of the Newlin allegations can be found in the records of Judge Kirkpatrick's court on the various cases heard there.

He declares that, in connection with this litigation, "it is to be borne in mind that the record shows that the Judge declined to afford an opportunity to independent creditors to obtain a judicial inquiry into the fitness of John M. Mack to be a receiver, notwithstanding which fact Judge Kirkpatrick undertook to conduct a private inquiry of his own into the subject. "If Judge Kirkpatrick while a Federal

Judge," he says, "may occupy the position of president of a trust company, other Judges may do the came thing, and having in view the kind of people who are interested in the Federal Trust Company his continuance on the bench would be a tacit approval by Congress." Mr. Newlin then gives some illustra-

tions of the possibilities of this dual office

RACE FUSS AT MAINE DINNER F. A. Munsey Says It's No State for Jews -Promptly Contradicted.

The first dinner held by the Maine Society of New York since its incorporation took place at the Manhattan Hotel last night About 300 men and women were there Judge James McKeen, president of the society, was the toast master.

Mayor Cyrus W. Davis of Waterville, Me. who also is a Democratic member of the present Maine Legislature, made a speech criticising the Maine committee of the St. Louis Exposition for putting up a log cabin for the Maine exhibit. He said that he was

for the Maine exhibit. He said that he was sorry that the Legislature had not had the forethought to make an appropriation for a suitable building.

Frank A. Munsey was the next speaker, and he stirred up quite a fuss.

"I wish it were possible for the four colleges of Maine to unite and form one great university that would be a credit to the State," said Mr. Munsey. "I said to President Chase of Bates College the other day that if such an amalgamation could be brought about I would be very glad to do something handsome for it.

"Maine is a great State for training men and women. It is the Scotland of America, and in Scotland we get the peerless race of the world with whom no one can compete—not even the Jews. It is a historical fact that there are few Jews in the State, is it not, Mr. Chairman?"

"There are quite a number," replied Judge McKeen.

"I didn't know that," said Mr. Munsey.
"There were very few when I left it, twentyone years ago."
Mayor Davis took umbrage at Mr. Mun-

"There were very few when I left it, twentyone years ago."
Mayor Davis took umbrage at Mr. Munsey's tone in speaking of the Jews. He
jumped up and said with some warmth
"There are a large number of them in
Maine, and they are our best citizens."
Mr. Munsey apologized. He said: "I
mentioned it as a fact, and not as a reflection on the Jews. They are industrious,
and take care of their own people. They
have industry, working oapacity, ambition
and a strong religious sense. But the Scotch
are superior to the Jews, and the Jews cannot get the advantage of the Yankees."
G. F. Harriman, the next speaker, tried
to smooth matters over.

G. F. Harriman, the next speaker, thed to smooth matters over.

"The altereation between Mr. Munsey and the Mayor of Waterville prompts me to tell a story," he said, and told one to show that the Yankee is the only man who can compete with the Hebrew, and that the Scotsman is the equal of the Hebrew only on his native heath.

The other speakers were the chairman and Major Holman F. Day of Gov. Hill's staff.

BUFFALO BILL'S SCHOOL.

To Open Military Academy, Backed by New Yorkers and Englishmen.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 10 .- Cel. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," is about to sell a controlling interest in his Wyoming property to a company of New Yorkers and Englishmen. Agents are now in the Big Horn Basin Agents are now in the Big Horn Basin examining the property, which consists of ranches, a newspaper, hetel, coal and gold mines, oil lands, &c. Cel. J. S. Bell of the Union Ice Company of Newark, N. J., who is also interested, is in Cmaha to-night on his way to the town of Cody. He has a letter from Col. Cody setting forth plans for establishing a motor line from Cody, Wyo, to and through the Yellowstone National Park, for which Col. Cody has a charter. Col. Cody also says:

Col. Cody also says:

"I intend to begin immediately the construction of a military college or roughtiding academy for the teaching of military." riding acceleration to the teaching of mintary life to young men. This is my pet scheme, and I know of many young Englishmen who will come as seen as the school is opened. I also intend to build two new hotels near the medicinal springs here."

Col. Bull says that Cody told him that Gen. Nelson Miles is interested in the new company and may possibly take charge of company and may possibly take charge of the military school. That point had not, however, been settled.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Nicholas J. Doran, rector of St. Stephen's Catholic Church. Summit and Hicks streets, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning of pneumonla, in the pastoral residence in Carroll street. He was apparently in his usual good health until Friday last. Father Doran was born in Dublin, Ireland, on June 14, 1839. He came to this country in early life with his parents and studied for the priesthood in St. Francis's College, Brooklyn: St. John's College, Fordham, and the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Niagara Falls. He was ordained in the Cathedral in Buffalo on June 11, 1870, by Bishop Burgess of Detroit. The late Bishop Loughlin assigned him to St. Stephen's as assistant to the late Father E. J. O'Reilly. On the latter's death he was placed in charge of the Catholic church at Roslyn, L. I., where he remained for ten years, and, in addition to extending the parish, established missions at Manhasset and Port Washington. From Roslyn he was transferred to the Church of St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception, in Leonard street, He remained in charge of the latter parish a short time only, and at his own request was sent back to Roslyn. A few years ago, on the death of the Key. James Mitchell, rector of St. Stephen's to die within fifteen was appointed his successor by Bishop McDonnell. Father Doran is the fourth on Friday morning.

I'lysses S. Stetson, a veteran of the civil years. The funeral will be held in his church on Friday morning.
Ulysses S. Stetson, a veteran of the civil war and for thirty years a chief of division in the Treasury Department, died at his home in Washington, Monday, aged 67. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and served throughout the civil war in the Nineteenth and Eighty-fourth regiments of Ohio Volun-

eers.
Col. J. W. Wilson Bunn, a well known stone xpert and president of the Standard Stone ompany of Washington, died in that city esterday, aged 50. He was formerly a esident of Lansing, Mich.

Mrs. Andrew Ewing, Mich.

Mrs. Andrew Ewing, aged 84 years, mother of Mrs. Henry L. Watterson, died yesterday at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Watterson, near Louisville, Ky. She had been ill about a week. about a week.
William W. Wilcox of Middletown, Conn.,
founder of Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., the
largest manufacturers of marine hardware
in the country, died last night, aged 78 years.

Surrogate Fitzgerald Sucs for \$12,000. QUEBEC, Nov. 10.-Surrogate Frank Fitz-QUEBEC, Nov. 10.—Surrogate Flank Fitz-gerald of New York has brought suit for \$12,000 against the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company for personal damage caused by the electric car which over-threw his vehicle here some time ago, breaking his leg and confining him for several weeks to the hospital.

PIANOLA RECITAL Aeolian Hall

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M. (No Cards of Admission Necessary.) SOLOISTS

> Madame CLARA POOLE KING Mr. CH. C. PARKYN. at the Organ and Pianola.

PROGRAM Fanfare Lemmens

AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN

(a) Romance, Op. 38, No. 2. Schut

(b) Galop de Mercadante Liszt

PIANOLA.

Recitative et Aria: "L'Amour est un

Olseau Rebelle" Bizet

MADASIE KING

(Accompanied with the Planola.)

At Evening Buck
 (Accompanied
 Buck

 At Evening
 Buck

 AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN
 Sleveking

 (a) Valse Lente
 Sleveking

 (b) Cabaletta
 Lack

 (c) Rondo Brillant
 Merkel

 PIANOLA
 Harthan

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.

SENATOR MORGAN DEPOSED.

HE'LL NO LONGER BE CHAIRMAN OF CANALS COMMITTEE.

Senator Hanna Likely to Succeed Him -Senator Penrose May Go on Finance Committee-Senator Hale to Decide the Claims for Committee Places

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- As soon as the Senate adjourned to-day the Republican Senators went into caucus for the purpose of agreeing on appointments to fill existing vacancies in the chairmanships and Republican membership of the Senate committees. Two of the most important of these are in the Committee on Finance, where vacancies prevent the consideration of the so-called

Aldrich Financial bill. The Republicans decided to take from Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama the the chairmanship of the Committee of Interoceanic Canals, because of his hostility to the Panama route, and the committee on committees was authorized to select his successor, a Republican.

Senator Hawley of Connecticut is the ranking Republican member of the committee, but he would not, of course, relinquish the chairmanship of the Committee on Military Affairs to take that on Interoceanic Canals. Senator Platt of New York stands next on the list, but he already heads the Committee on Printing and is unlikely to change.

It is probable, therefore, that Senator Hanna, who has been one of the strongest advocates of the Panama route and stands third on the committee, will be made its chairman. He is now chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, which is not a particularly desirable honor.

The caucus, in addition to deposing Senator Morgan from the chairmanship of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, authorized the Committee on Committees to fill the existing vacancies in the Republican membership of the committees.

When the list has been submitted to the minority, its steering committee will fill the vacancies on the Democratic side of the

The minority of the Senate, by courtesy tantly consented to Mr. Littauer's behalf ships of minor committees, including interoceanic canals, which is by far the most important. The transfer of that committee o the majority will increase the number of Republican chairmen to fifty-five, and reduce the Democratic representation to nine.

While no definite action was taken by the while no definite action was taken by the caucus it is the understanding that the Rev. Dr. Prettiman of this city, who has been acting as chaplain since the death last spring of the Rev. Dr. Milburn, the noted blind chaplain, will continue his services during the extraordinary session.

To Senator Hale of haine has been assisted the deligate tests ageing as chair-

signed the delicate task of acting as chair-man of the Committee on Committees and deciding the conflicting claims of his col-leagues for the vacant places on the committee assignments.

The hardest nut he will have to crack will be to determine whether SenatorElkins

of West Virginia or Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania will be a member of the Committee on Finance. It will be embarrassing to Mr. Hale, of others, to notify Mr. Morgan that he is to be dropped from the chairmanship of Intersecuric Canals, but it has already been arrenged to let Mr. Morgan down as easily as possible by making him chairman of the important Committee on Public Workship and Operative Committee on Public Workship and Operative Committee on Public Workship. Health and Quarantine, formerly presided over by Senator Vest of Missouri. There is no live subject before this hy-gienic committee such as that involved in

the construction of an interoceanic canal, but the committee carries with it a private room, clerks, messengers and all the other ssentials to Senatorial comfort and

happiness.

A vacant place on the Committee on Finance, however, is something worth going after, and that is why Elkins, Penrose, Beveridge of Indiana, Clark of Wyoming and two or three more are after it. and two or three more are after it.

The fight has practically rarrowed down
to the Senators from West Virginia and
Pennsylvania, and the latter is apt to win
out, as he represents a State so vitally interested in the tariff question which may be thoroughly considered by this committee in the next Congress.

The high pressure overlying the Atlantic coast States gave way yesterday and an area of low pressure appeared on the coast off Hatteras, while a second depression was moving eastward over the northern part of the Great Lakes. The pressure was low over the country generally between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains; it was high over the Tennessee Valley and in the Rocky dountain States. Cloudy and showery conditions prevailed in the

lower Mississippi and Arkansas valleys and in Texas. Nebraska, the Dakotas and the New England States. Elsewhere it was generally fair It was warmer in all districts, except in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, where it was 10 to 22 degrees colder. It was below freez ig in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, a part of Iowa and Nebraska. In this city the day opened cloudy and raw, but

secame fair and warmer in the afternoon; wind resh southerly; average humidity, 71 per cent. The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed

 table:
 1903, 1902.
 1903, 1902.
 1903, 1902.

 9 A. M.
 45
 47°
 6 P. M.
 .56
 00°

 12 M.
 49°
 65°
 9 P. M.
 .54°
 52°

 3 P. M.
 57°
 65°
 12 Mid.
 .54°
 49°
 WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MOREOW. For eastern New York, increasing cloudiness to day: rain and colder to-morrow: winds shifting to For New England, fair to-day with winds shifting to fresh to brisk east to northeast; rain to-

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Mary land and Virginia, partly cloudy to-day: rain and colder to-morrow. For western New York, increasing cloudiness to day: rain or snow and cooler to morrow; winds shifting to southeast and increasing



Desire to call attention to their attractive displays of fashionable headwear for

HORSE SHOW WEEK

Embracing the latest correct styles in LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HATS

FURS-at 567 & 56916 5th Ave. LADIES'-Beaver Hats, Tri-corner Hats, Silk Plush Toques, Turbans GENTLEMEN'S-Silk and Opera Hats, and Felt Hats

567 & 5691/2 5th Ave., Bet. 46th & 47th Sts. 178 & 180 5th Ave., Near 23rd St. 181 Broadway, Near Cortlandt St.

B. Altman & Co.

Are showing in their DRESSMAKING ROOMS on Third Floor,

Paris Toilettes for Afternoon, Dinner and general evening wear.

Coming-Out Gowns, also Wedding and Bridesmaids' Dresses made to order.

Eighteenth Street, Dineteenth Street, Sixth Ave., D. Y.

GAS LAID OUT THREE MEN LITTAUER SEES ROOSEVELT. MAY TAKE HIS GLOVE CASE INTO

THE HOUSE. Attorney-General Says It Would Be Unprecedented to Grant Hearing and an Inquiry Would Be Extraordinary-

The Case Is Closed Tighter Than Ever. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- The reopening of the Littauer case, involving Representative Littauer's connection with the army glove contracts, consisted in the exchange of two letters between Attorney-General Knox and John G. Milburn, counsel for Mr. Littauer, and the case is now closed tighter than ever.

Representative Littauer is angry because the Administration will not go further into the matter, along lines laid down by himself and his lawyers.

Copies of the letters exchanged by the Attorney-General and Mr. Milburn were

given out at the Department of Justice to-Mr. Milburn's letter, which is a long one, is dated Oct. 31, subsequent to the rendering of the Attorney-General's legal opinion to the War Department, which was supposed to wind up the case. In this letter Mr. Milburn expresses regret that he failed to receive the letter written by the Attorney-General on Oct. 7, in which Mr. Knox reluctantly consented to hear Mr. Milburn in

due to the fact that he had insisted that the question before him was one of law and not of facts, and that it was not the custom of the Attorney-General's office to answer questions of law except as propounded by heads of executive departments.
In his latest letter Mr. Milburn asked that

an opportunity be given him to be heard but this request is refused by the Attorney-General. Mr. Milburn reviewed certain phases of the Littauer case fully in his letter. Attorney-General Knox, in his reply, says, among other things:

Attorney-General Knox, in his reply, says, among other things:

By statute it is made the duty of the Attorney-General to answer questions of law when submitted to him by the President or by the head of an executive department. It has been the uniform practice of the Attorney-General, since the formation of the Government, to decline to answer such questions from other officers or persons and to decline to volunteer opinions upon questions not submitted to him.

In his letter to this Department relative to the glove contracts, the Secretary of War submitted the single question, whether in a case where a contract had been performed on both sides and it subsequently appeared prima facie that a member of Congress was interested in such contract, money paid by the Government in consideration therefor could be recovered back.

In my reply I advised the Secretary of War that no part of the consideration in question could be recovered, the contract having been executed and the Government, according to his statement, having received full value for its money. This was all the Secretary of War asked me to decide.

The question whether Mr. Littauer was interested in the contracts under consideration was not submitted for decision, and I did not pass upon it directly or indirectly. Nor was it necessary for me to determine that fact, as in any view of the case, in my opinion, the money paid by the Government could not have been recovered back. In disposing of this question the statute of limitations had no bearing whetever.

limitations had no bearing whetever.

The Attorney-General says he must decline to grant a hearing, "since to do so would be to enter upon an inquiry in which, no matter what might be the conclusion upon the facts, I would have no official duty to perform—a vain, extraordinary proceeding without reason or precedent to support it."

to support it."
Such an action, Mr. Knox says, would be to accord a privilege to Mr. Littauer which has been and will be denied to others.
Mr. Littauer visited the White House to-day and had a talk with the President. When he came out he said:
"I am in the position of having been hung in a tree, and rather than remain hanging there I would prefer to be shot down now."

down now."

"What can you do?" he was asked.
"I don't know." he replied, "but my
forum may be in Congress."

In the Cellar of Dexter A. Hawkins's House

The family of Dexter A. Hawkins, at 62 East Sixty-seventh street, notified the Consolidated Gas Company last evening that gas was aleak in the house, and James McCormack and Andrew Garden were sent here to stop the leak. They found the leak in the cellar, un-

screwed the leaking pipe, and as the pressure was light McCormack stuffed the pipe with his handkerchief to shut off the gas. Suddenly a much heavier pressure was put on, which forced the handkerchief out of the pipe. The stifling gas knocked McCormack over. Garden and Edward J. Wynne, a servant, carried him out and took him to the Hahnemann Hospital, across the street. Garden returned to the house and was himself overcome almost as soon as he got into the cellar. Nobody knew he was there and he might have died there if Policeman Sexton, passing the house, had not smelled the gas. Just about that time Wynne returned from the hospital with P. J. McGonigle. They stood outside while Sexton, his face covered with a hand-kerchief, went into the cellar.

Sexton found Garden on the floor underneath the broken gas pipe, dragged him to the street and then collapsed himself. The two men were helped to the Hahnemann and in about half an hour they were brought around. over. Garden and Edward J. Wynne, a

brought around.

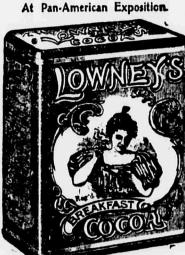
brought around.

The gas had invaded the upper floors of the house. A daughter of Mr. Hawkins went to the Fast Sixty-seventh street station and the sergeant notified the gas company. In a short time two more men came and turned the gas off.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 .- From unregenerated New York John Alexander Dowie arrived in Zion City to-night. In spite of a showing of 126 converted New Yorkers for a

Dowie Back in Zion City.

\$240,000 expedition, Dowie declared that his trip had been an overwhelming success. He said the wicked newspapers had mis-represented him.



Unlike Any Other! The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute Purity of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

No "treatment" with alkalis: no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest Cocoa

Ask Your Dealer for It.

B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S GLOVES of Glace and Suede Kidskin. for Street and Dress wear, also of Cape, Castor and Reindeer, for Driving and Walking.

GAUNTLET GLOVES of Buckskin and Cape, for

Golfing and Automobiling. Children's Gloves in various weights, also a number of styles suitable for Winter wear.

Elabteenth Street, Mineteenth Street, Sixth Avenne, New York.